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Funds of Labor Unions Subject to Execution in Suits for Torts.—In *United Mine Workers of America v. Coronado Coal Co.*, 42 Sup. Ct. Rep. 570, the Supreme Court of the United States held that labor unions are suable in the federal courts for their own acts, and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes. Mr. Chief Justice Taft, who delivered the opinion of the court, said in part:

"Our conclusion as to the suability of the defendants is confirmed in the case at bar by the words of §§ 7 and 8 of the Anti-Trust Law (Comp. St. §§ 8829, 8830). The persons who may be sued under § 8 include 'corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any state, or the laws of any foreign country.' This language is very broad, and the words given their natural signification certainly include labor unions like these. They are, as has been abundantly shown, associations existing under the laws of the United States, of the territories thereof, and of the states of the Union. Congress was passing drastic legislation to remedy a threatening danger to the public welfare, and did not intend that any persons or combinations of persons should escape its application. Their thought was especially directed against business associations and combinations that were unincorporated to do the things forbidden by the act, but they used language broad enough to include all associations which might violate its provisions recognized by the statutes of the United States or the states or the territories, or foreign countries as lawfully existing; and this, of course, includes labor unions, as the legislation referred to shows. Thus it was that in the cases of *United States v. Trans-Missouri Freight Association*, 166 U. S. 290, 17 Sup. Ct. 540, 41 L. Ed. 1007; *United States v. Joint Traffic Association*, 171 U. S. 505, 19 Sup. Ct. 25, 43 L. Ed. 259; *Montague & Co. v. Lowry*, 193 U. S. 38, 24 Sup. Ct. 307, 48 L. Ed. 608; and *Eastern States Lumber Association v. United States*, 234 U. S. 600, 34 Sup. Ct. 951, 58 L. Ed. 1490, L. R. A. 1915A, 788, unincorporated associations were made parties to suits in the federal courts under the Anti-Trust Act without question by any one as to the correctness of the procedure."

Intoxicating Liquors; May Not Be Transported from Bonded Warehouse to Owner's Residence.—In the case of *Cornell v. Moore*, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on January 30, 1922 (42 S. C. Rep., 176), the court construes § 3 of the National prohibition act, prohibiting the transportation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, except as therein authorized, and providing that the act shall be liberally construed to prevent the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. It was held that intoxicating liquor cannot be transported from a bonded warehouse to the owner's residence, notwithstanding §§ 25 and 33, prohibiting warrants to search private dwellings and declaring it not unlawful to possess liquors in one's private dwelling for the personal consumption of the owner, his family, and